Saturday Gazette.

WM. P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor.
CHAS. M. DAVIS, Associate Editor.

TERMS.

Single subscription, 1 year, $2, *in advance.*
Three Copies, " " 5 "
Club of 10 Copies " " 15 "
mailed to separate address, if desired.

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GREETING.

After an interval of one month the GAZETTE resumes its weekly visits to its thousands of readers in Bloomfield, Montclair and elsewhere. The proprietor and the editors will hope by untiring assiduity, by discriminating judgment and wisdom born of experience, and by liberal expenditure of money, to place the GAZETTE on a solid foundation for a long and honorable career, of which Bloomfield and Montclair may be proud. We (the proprietor and editor in chief) now give ourself up to this work, devoting our best energies to it, conscientiously believing it to be our present mission of usefulness. We shall doubtless make many mistakes and sometimes commit blunders; but we can assure our constituency of Essex County that it will be our constant study to seek out and promote as we may from time to time, the rapid development of its every material, as well as its social, educational and moral interests, always having special reference to the local benefit of our own towns. We mean that the GAZETTE shall be the peer of the best weeklies to be found anywhere. To accomplish this we shall only need the hearty support and earnest encouragement of all the citizens of Bloomfield and Montclair. We have changed the name for one of more general application, to make it more acceptable to others and give it a wider circulation beyond these precincts. By this means we shall be the better able to secure the creditable notoriety desired for our own towns. It will be at once perceived that it is the true interest of every citizen to aid in increasing our subscribers and the wide circulation of the GAZETTE.

We print a large edition of this number and wish to place a copy in every family in the town of Bloomfield, Montclair and Caldwell, and to distribute it largely in Newark, New York, &c. We trust subscriptions will come in promptly and largely from every quarter.

PUBLIC OPINION.

What are we to understand by the oft repeated expression Public Opinion? Some suppose it to be the utterances of men in public station; the enactments of Legislatures, the decisions of courts, or the proclamations of the chief officers of city, State or nation. But this is an egregious mistake. Others think it will be found among professional men, or in the colleges and schools. But neither clergymen, nor physicians, nor lawyers, nor educators are authorized, by reason of their relations to society, to declare what public opinion is. In fact their very vocations tend to bias their minds and disqualify them for a comprehensive and impartial judgment of it.

President Lincoln used to say that he needed and valued the "public opinion bath" which he got weekly or oftener, by mingling with the people. Public opinion is not created by eloquence, or zeal or enthusiasm, for the reason that it is not a mere sentiment, it is a principle; it lies not on the surface of the intellect or character, but is deeply imbedded in the heart and conscience of each individual in the community. For a time it may be hidden there, as leaven, to work and diffuse itself; or be buried there, as seed, to germinate and produce when the exigency for which it was planted shall bid it spring forth.

We have said it is not created by man, however exalted, however learned, however influential; nevertheless men, intelligent and philanthropic men, may do much as co-workers with God. Laborers in his vineyard, it belongs to them to prepare the ground and, at the proper time, to sow the seed. Wait and watch the development. The practiced eye will soon detect the germinal shoots clearing themselves of their earth clogs, and ascending into the atmosphere and sunlight. A single spear, or a handful here and there, would attract little, or no attention and be worth no care; but when the innumerable spears, symmetrical, beautiful, carpet the field with a living green, its manifestation will be heeded. In due time it arrives at maturity; it is ready to yield the fruits of its accumulated treasure. It is wheat in the kernel Now it is gathered into the store house where it has a name, a significance, an identity. It is capital, it is power; when it is amassed, and is represented on 'change it is a power in commerce, in political economy, in national diplomacy.

Public Opinion is not unlike this seed product. It has a very humble origin in the almost unconscious individual mind, quite unknown also to others. Its next manifestation is when it assumes a form and expression, and excites a sympathy in the lesser coteries of society. At this stage of development its true character is unknown, its power is small and it is doubtful if it would ever attain to maturity, or exhibit special force without consolidation, without being amassed with other products of similar thought bearing seeds. How, and under what circumstances public opinion declares itself, and becomes indeed the most potent moral force in society and the body politic, we will hope to indicate in another number.

WOMAN AS A TRUSTEE.

AN article on "Woman as a School Trustee," from the Trenton *State Sentinel and Capital*, is published in another column, The subject is attracting considerable attention throughout the State, and means have been taken to give the article a wide circulation.

While some of its arguments are forcible, there are serious objections to putting woman into that office.

These objections are not made in general opposition to "woman's rights," but as regards her peculiar qualification for this position. We not only acknowledge her fitness by nature and disposition for the early instruction of children; but we also believe that it should be entrusted to her in a much higher degree than it is at present. But there are some parts of school management that more probably devolve on man, and for which his masculine nature better fits him. Occasionally a woman is found who can control the discipline and order of a large school, but these are exceptional cases. Our experience has convinced us that the principals of large schools should be men. But we are not discussing this subject, and will therefore confine ourselves to a consideration of woman's fitness for the office of trustee.

To arrive at a right understanding of the case, it is necessary to know what a trustee's business is. The writer of the article referred to, says, "Really the duties of the trustees are the management and oversight of the teacher, buildings, and the moral and intellectual government and education of the children." Now we object to this list of a trustee's duties; the "management and oversight of the buildings" we assent to—the "management and oversight of the teacher" is another thing. If the teacher understands his business, the trustees in nine out of ten schools are not qualified to "manage and oversee" him. Teaching is supposed to be his profession, which he has studied and practiced, and when engaged by the trustees it is the supposition that he can do the work. The trustees should visit the school and see that he conducts it properly; that he is faithful in his attendance, and the general discharge of his duties. More than this it would be dangerous to do except in district schools, where the small salary paid is not expected to engage a teacher possessing abilities and attainments much superior to those possessed by the trustees themselves. Let us be understood: to the trustees belongs the general direction of the school; it is theirs, not the teacher's. But a man might as well direct his carpenter how to plane a board, make a door, or lay a floor, as to give directions to a teacher about the particulars of the work. In large schools a principal should have this power; the trustees should see that he performs his duty in this respect. If he does not, let them get one who will. They can judge whether the work is well done, even if they cannot tell just how to do it. Woman as a trustee would, undoubtedly, form as correct an opinion as man of the character of a school; we think, however, it would seldom be a better one. But would she be as likely to take decisive steps when necessary, as the less sympathizing and more positive man?

Just here, we would enter a protest against the statement that, "Men trustees as a general rule will never visit the school, take no interest in it, nor encourage the children or teacher." Our experience in Essex county has taught us the contrary most decidedly. There are very few districts where the above statement is even half true; in the great majority, men spend days, and a large part of the night often, in laboring for the good of the schools. This is often done, even to the serious neglect of private business.

The affairs of many of our schools require business ability of no mean order. It is a great error to suppose that the "Financial department of our school system is happily under the complete management and protection of the State." Very often the township tax, the district tax, the issue of bonds, the erection of buildings, and other heavy expenses devolve entirely upon the trustees. Business ability of a high order is thus required.

There are other objections of a like character; but we have said enough to explain our position. But we do favor woman's presence and influence in the direction indicated by the *Sentinel and Capital*; not however, as trustee, but visitor. If the Legislature touches the matter at all, we earnestly hope the present character of the board of trustees will remain unaltered; it is the result of many years experience; but woman's presence as a visitor, with advisory power, would, in all probability, be an advance. At least it would not be dangerous to try it.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.

One hundred and forty-one years ago, at Pope's Creek, Virginia, was born George Washington, revered by all as the Father of his Country. Perhaps no man is better known throughout the globe; certainly Americans love it above all others. His history and character have been the theme of the ablest writers and the study of statesmen and philosophers; while the people regard him with a veneration that we believe is accorded to no other man. Indeed we feel that if there is any error in our estimation of him, it is in removing him from the sphere of human passions and feelings, and elevating him to the position of a demi-god.

In one respect, however, this is well. We place before us a high, an almost perfect human model, with which we compare our statesmen and public officers. As a general rule, when weighed in this balance they are found wanting. It is a good plan, however, to keep the balance ready for constant use.

This country has but few legal holidays; it was a wise act when this day was added to the number. Let it be carefully observed; let our people meet in crowds to celebrate its coming; let our most eloquent orator address them, and our ablest writers direct our attention anew to the life and character of George Washington. The youth of this nation should be familiar with his history, and keep him in their hearts as their model of a man.

THE GREAT RAILROAD SUIT.

The late opinion of Vice Chancellor Dodd in the suit of the Pennsylvania railroad against the National Railroad Company, is a more valuable contribution to our knowledge of the principles of civil law than was at first conceived. In common with most other thoughtful men of independent judgments, we were quite disappointed when the Vice Chancellor's decision was made known. We supposed that the memories of the long continued monopoly of "Camden and Amboy" were yet too fresh in the minds of jurists and statesmen to justify the belief that any Judge would have temerity enough to take an independent stand which would seem to favor the claims of that great corporation.

After reading carefully the full printed report of the Vice Chancellor's opinion, it is impossible to deny that he has sustained his decision by the most invincible arguments and the most clear and conclusive reasoning. One thing is certain, a contrary opinion would have proved that an acknowledged and established franchise, defined and granted by the sovereign power of the State, had, after all, no rights which anybody was bound to respect. Nothing can be clearer than that whatever may have been in the mind of the National Railway Company as to a through route and the operating of a through railroad between New York and Philadelphia, it was not apparent from any or all of the charters by which they claim the right. Nor does it appear that the Legislature, in granting the six separate charters on which the National Company bases its claim of franchise for a through line, had any idea that such a project was intended, or that such a right would be assumed.

This able opinion of the Vice Chancellor will be deemed no less creditable to the character of our State for its impartial justice than to the Vice Chancellor himself for his learning, his probity, his sound judgment, and his fearlessness. It cannot fail to strengthen the confidence of the people in our judiciary, and it should induce a greater circumspection on the part of our legislators to prevent the possibility of such an occurrence again, either by artful designs of any, or the want of care in drafting bills and charters.

BLOOMFIELD TOWN MATTERS.

Our citizens in Bloomfield have been exercised of late in an endeavor to alter the method of assessment and taxation. A meeting called by the Town Committee to consider the subject of lighting our streets with gas and "other things," necessitated holding adjourned sessions from week to week. Harmonious action on the gas question resulted in a bill which was promptly introduced into the Legislature, giving the Town Committee ample powers to order lamps in any streets of the town where it may seem necessary and feasible.

The present mode of assessments is very unsatisfactory. However simple and easy it may have been when the population was a fourth of what it now is, it has manifestly become an onerous duty and a serious responsibility. The large increase of population in this town, the rapid rise in values of real estate and the frequent transfers of property, require a changed estimate every year. This is more than one man is equal to, and more than ought to be exacted of any one, as our laborious and faithful Assessor was free to acknowledge. This also seemed to be the prevailing sentiment of the meetings. Divided opinions, however, as to the mode of relief will probably prevent any change this year, as it is getting too late to procure the neccssary legislation.

We would suggest to the citizens of Bloomfield to ventilate the subject thoroughly in the columns of the GAZETTE, which are freely open to all discussions on that or other town matters of interest, conducted in a spirit of fairness, without offensive personalities.

The meeting last Monday evening, was an earnest business meeting. Hon. J. F. SANXAY, the urbane chairman and J. BANKS REPORD, the critical secretary.

On motion a committee of five, Dr. J. A. Davis, C. J. Turner, T. W. Langstroth, Phil. Weaver, and C. T. Unangst, was appointed to draft two bills, to be reported at an adjourned meeting next Monday night. One, authorizing the Town Committee, or a commission to be appointed for the purpose, to determine the location and grade of all streets now existing in Bloomfield, or which shall be hereafter established, as shall be expedient; the other bill to be similar to the one enacted for and now in force at East Orange, providing for grading, curbing and making streets and levying taxes to pay for the same. It is hoped to get these bills, if approved by the meeting next Monday, passed by the present legislature.

Another measure was acted on, looking to the speedy establishment of Beach Street in its extension beyond the Canal and facilitating the getting to the Central Bloomfield Depot on the Midland Rail Road.

Our people are waking up to the great importance of immediate action in furtherance of long desired, much needed public improvements. One of the valuable fruits, doubtless, of the earnest discussions of these matters in the GAZETTE the past six months.

Another question is soon to engage public attention; indeed is already talked of informally in various coteries and gatherings of citizens. We refer to the subject of a union of Bloomfield with Newark. Many think this consolidation will take place within a very few years; and no intelligent man doubts its ultimate accomplishment at a not very distant period. Newark people regard it the "manifest destiny" of that city to absorb all that portion of Essex county which lies east and south of the Watchung mountains—when it will become one of the great and noble cities of the Union.

We do not wish now to consider the merits of the question. There are evident advantages to attend the consolidation of the populous suburbs adjacent to a large city within its corporate limits. Whether these are greater and more weighty than the drawbacks is a debateable question. Let both sides be looked at fairly and considered deliberately without prejudice, and we have no doubt but the best results will be reached. Truth and justice never fear or avoid the light when supported by honorable advocates. The columns of the GAZETTE are open for its consideration.

BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR.

HINTS FOR THE TIMES.

Every generation of boys and girls gets well lectured by parents and teachers on the importance of correct habits and good principles in the beginning of life. The old proverb, "Just as the twig is bent," etc., is repeated over and over again, and another use of the "twig," more direct and impressive, is often made to carry out the same idea. All this is well, and we see the confirmation of these old-fashioned morals in every generation. For the men and women are in character and life only the development of the boys and girls which they used to be. The bad crook of the bad neglect of childhood does its evil work down to old age.

Now it is with communities very much as it is with individuals. There is a law of formation and development by which the first settlers make a neighborhood what it continues to be for a hundred years afterwards; by which the village makes the city. Illustrations of this can be found near at hand as well as far remote, and will probably come up in various ways before we get through our "hints."

The villages of Bloomfield and Montclair need to give special heed to these things. They are just beginning to develop into new proportions. They have fine natural advantages. They are destined to be the home of a large population. Their material and moral characteristics are matters of the greatest concern, and need a constant regard from those who in the present time have the control of those influences which are to give shape to the future. If a far-sighted and liberal policy shall prevail, the good fruits of it will speedily appear before our own eyes, and will indefinitely benefit those who may come afterwards. If on the contrary, a narrow and niggardly plan shall be adopted, its only influence can be to repress our prosperity, and in future years to call forth better censures upon those in our day who would not be wise in time.

Let me say a word first of all in regard to material improvements. The beauty and welfare of a place depends largely on its streets. If these are laid out on a general plan, broad, well graded, well shaded; one great requisite of attractiveness and prosperity will immediately be gained. If, on the other hand, the streets are laid out in a hap-hazard way, narrow, irregular, twisted by the whims of one crooked man, cramped by the parsimony of another, brought to a sudden stop by the injunction of a third, then will that neighborhood "have gained a loss," whose interest will be heavily compounded every year against them. A badly laid street is a perpetual nuisance. One of the constant wonders of travel is the senseless manner in which country roads and city streets were laid out in old-fashioned times. Pearl street, in New York city, is said to have been originally a cow path, and the old Knickerbockers first rode along it; then built upon it and so perpetuated that marvellously crooked thoroughfare. If the burned district in Boston shall only be laid out with a new system of streets instead of the old entangled net work, the dreadful fire will not have been without very decided and permanent benefits after all. If the lower part of New York city had to be laid out anew, even the meanest man will admit it ought to be done on a very different scale of streets from those which now exist. We know indeed that Bloomfield and Montclair are not New York, but they are already more than New York once was, and they are now among the very best of all New York's suburbs, and one of their great demands is a uniform and wise system of streets.

But more of this and other topics by and by.

JERSEYMAN.

Montclair, Feb. 15, 1873.

The Secretary of State reports 6,686 marriages, 20,866 births, and 11,470 deaths for 1872.

MONTCLAIR LOCAL.

Montclair is so full of items of general society interest that we hardly feel able to give an account of them all in the space allotted to us. First, I must mention the general feeling of satisfaction felt on account of the determination to continue the BLOOMFIELD GAZETTE, which was supplying a want long felt, and giving us a local paper we were glad to introduce into our homes. We should like to have the name changed so that we could feel that it was partly "of us." The editors and their paper have our good wishes and hearty co-operation for the future success and welfare of their paper.

We have all been to a play since your last issue. The attendance of our own citizens with many of our Bloomfield neighbors, who all expressed the greatest gratification and enthusiasm, gave proof that our theatrical venture was a success, even beyond the anticipation of the most sanguine. For the benefit of the Montclair library, some of its friends projected and successfully carried through a series of entertainments in Montclair Hall, Jacobus's building. The first of these, a series of tableaux occurred on the 3d and 7th insts. The verdict was, "The best of its kind." The entertainments added much to the strength of the treasury of the society, and reflected great credit on all those engaged in the enterprise. The stage appointments were gotten up regardless of expense, and were very fine; the actors astonished even themselves. The scene of Cleopatra going to meet Cæsar transported us completely in imagination to those oriental times when dark beauty held its sway. All the scenes were excellent, and if any deserved especial mention we should award that praise to the tableaus of "Vilkins and Dinah," "Blue Beard," "Too late for the train," and the "Roman Girls," all of which did great credit to those concerned.

The next entertainment was the representation of Mr. W. R. Floyd's Irish drama of "Handy Andy," and the laughable farce of "Ice on Parle Francais." The actors all did so well that we have hardly an adverse criticism to offer, and those we have we shall keep. Mr. Thomas B. Graham, in the character of "Handy Andy," personated the proverbially awkward, large hearted, quaint but shrewd Irishman as naturally as if he had been born in Cork. The singing of "The Fine Old Englishmen" and Andy's courtship deserved especial notice. Miss Fanny Crane made an excellent "Conah Rooney." Mr. Graham was greeted with rounds of applause by his enthusiastic friends. Mr. D. B. Hunt, as 'Dick Dawson," maintained a nonchalance that entitled him to honor. Mrs. Dr. Marvin, as "Mad Nance," made us all feel that if she was not mad, she could not have performed the part more true to life if she had been. The tableaux in the second act where Nance seizes the papers from 'Squire O'Grady was well taken and handsomely maintained. Mr. F. B. Littlejohn, as "Victor Dubois" in the farce of "Ice on Parle Francais," showed ability that would grace with power a metropolitan stage. His acting was to our perhaps unfashioned ideas almost perfection in that style of character. If our space permitted we should like to notice all, as they all did admirably.

In the literary direction Edmund Yates with his gossip upon authors that he has known, entertained us on the evening of the 4th inst., and Rev. E. H. Chapin delivered a lecture last week on "Nobility," which charmed and pleased the large audience which listened to him.

On Friday, the 7th, the Hillside sociable held a meeting at Mr. Hart's.

The Watchung Library had a very pleasant and successful meeting last Friday evening at the Misses Wilsons, on Valley road.

On the 12th George Inness, of Montclair, was married to Miss Sarah Nason, daughter of our former well known citizen, Mr. Henry Nason. Mr. Inness has taken a flower that was very highly prized, and the best wishes of the community go with them wherever they may reside, that their married life may be a happy one.

In railroad matters the Midland Railroad Company, through means furnished by the citizens, have begun the erection of a $10,000 depot at the foot of Walnut street. As the work progresses I will send you details.

Mr. Jacobus, the real estate agent and public spirited man, has sold within the past month $40,000 worth of real estate.

This closes our present budget, but we promise to do our part to establish permanently the newspaper of our villages by furnishing a weekly letter of items.

J. O. C.

The course of lectures of the Young Men's Christian Association have been, we understand, a decided success. This is creditable to the Committee who had the matter in hand—Messrs. George E. Hawes, Samuel Wilde, Jr., C. H. Johnson, Thos. Porter and D. N. Harrison.

Lectures have been delivered by George W. Curtis, Esq., Dr. J. J. Hayes, Edmund Yates, Esq., Rev. Dr. Chapin, Rev. Geo. J. Mingins and Arthur Gilman, Esq.

The season was inaugurated by a gratuitous course on Historicalal subjects by Rev. J. B. Harrison, one of the pastors of the village.

There remain still three lectures to complete the engagements. February 21, by Geo. MacDonald; March 4, by DeCordova; March 18, by F. J. DePeyster.

NEW HOUSES.—There are a good many going up in different parts of the town. Some are bought or rented before they are half built. Houses will be in great demand here this season. It is pretty generally admitted that there is no other suburban village within the distance of twelve miles of the Metropolis, that will compare with this and Bloomfield.

BLOOMFIELD LOCAL.

James V. Black was killed at the Bloomfield paper-mill, Tuesday afternoon, by being caught in the shafting of some machinery at which he was at work. The body was horribly mangled.

NEW HOUSES.—Mr. Robert Peel has sold four of his new houses, and rented two others. He still has three to sell which will soon be disposed of probably. He proposes to build others to meet the wants of purchasers or tenants.

Mr Joseph P. Hague, one of our most enterprising young men, in addition to the two houses he has recently built, has now, we are informed, contracted for the immediate erection of *fourteen* others, all different from each other, to be ready for occupation on or before 1st. June next.

TRANSFER OF REAL ESTATE.—Mr. A. W. Thompson the Real Estate Agent of Bloomfield and 208 Broadway N. Y., has sold one of Wm P. Lyon's houses on Washington Ave. to Mr.——Acton of New-York, for his own residence.

We expect to be able to record many more such, as the season opens, for there are indications of a large call for residences in this beautiful town.

OMNIBUS ACCOMMODATION.—It should be generally known that Mr. John Price has established an Omnibus Line on "Central Avenue" between the Morris and Essex Depot, and Bay Lane, diverging from the line on either side, for short distances to receive, or deliver passengers at their residences. Charge 10 cts.

RETURNED.—Mr. J. H. Colfax, the affable store keeper, has returned to Bloomfield, and taken the store lately occupied by Mr. Gardner, where he will be happy to see his old friends and all buyers.

FRANKLIN MATTERS.

This quaint and quiet village is doing considerable in promoting its growth, and arousing a spirit of enterprise.

On Grant Ave., a number of fine dwellings have been built and others are in course of erection. An Episcopal Chapel occupies an eligible position on this avenue There are also two other flourishing churches, the Reformed and the Methodist. A commodious Public School building does credit to this village.

Several large manufactories send up their tall chimneys, their din and smoke from the midst of the village.

Franklin supports a number of stores among which may be found a Drug Store and a Bakery the latter, as yet a novelty there.

The people are looking towards growth and are on the eve of new things in respect to enterprise advance of property and taxes, in regard to which taxes a great deal of dissatisfaction is expressed and complaints are made. They also have but one assessor.

DODDTOWN MATTERS.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens of school district No. 38, was held in the school house on Monday evening, the 10th inst., to consider the subject of erecting a new school building. After a full and free discussion of the question in all its bearings, it was unanimously resolved that the time had come to build a house that would accommodate all the children. The subject of location showed a considerable difference of opinion; but it was however finally resolved that it should be changed so as to be as near the centre of the district as possible. The trustees were authorized to buy a lot of land of Mr. Josiah F. Dodd, in front of Mr. Calvin Dodd's house and lying on the Watchung railroad, not to exceed two acres, at a price not over $2,500 an acre. They were also directed to apply to the Legislature for an act authorizing them to issue bonds of the district for $15,000. A committee was appointed to act with the trustees in preparing plans, to be presented to the people on Monday, the 24th inst.

East Orange will soon be able to boast of having a handsome and convenient schoolhouse in every one of her three districts.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

TO ALL READERS.—This number of the GAZETTE will fall into many hands that are not subscribers. May we not hope that our list will be largely and immediately swelled by numerous additions, including most of the citizens of Bloomfield and Montclair, and Caldwell, and Franklin and Doddtown and Verona; and by others at a distance. Our friends and the friends of these villages. We shall hope to send a canvasser out as soon as practicable to receive names of subscribers, but as this is a work of no small magnitude we respectfully ask those who desire to secure the weekly visits of this paper to forward their subscriptions at once by mail to Wm. P. Lyon, Bloomfield. Please see terms at head of the first column on this page. To those intelligent and appreciative friends who well understand the value of a good local paper for these two villages and the necessity of a generous list of subscribers to sustain it, we ask their kind and prompt influence in aid of its extension.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Thanks to the two esteemed friends in Montclair whose favors grace our columns this week—interest our readers—encourage us. Their promises of further contributions are also grateful to our feelings.

Our friend Z. as the "Old Commodore" is again welcomed to our columns.

Our regular Chicago correspondent will appear in our next and subsequently.

The Jubilee Singers made a real success of their entertainment here, on Wednesday of last week. The large Presbyterian Church was well filled and the auditory seemed generally delighted.

A "Surprise Visit" of thirty or forty ladies and gentlemen mainly from Morris Neighborhood, spent a very enjoyable evening, on Monday last, at the house of Mr. Geo. W. Cook, on "Central Avenue."

A Musical entertainment by the Orange Vocal Society, on Tuesday evening, at Westminster Chapel, for benefit of the church, called together a large audience, who were highly gratified. A number of our own popular and cultured vocalists assisted on the occasion. The programme was arranged with great taste and executed with decided ability. It would be invidious to particularize where all did so well. Some thought Miss Gussie Rundell almost *surpassed* herself; and all agreed that Mrs. Miller and Messrs Whiting, Hall and Miller earned much renown.

TO OUR SUPPORTING ADVERTISERS.—The cheerful promptness with which advertisements have been furnished for our first number, demands our equally prompt acknowledgments. We are happy to say to each of them that he will find himself in creditable company; no questionable advertisements can gain admittance to our columns; and we assure them that there are no "dead heads" All are paying advertisements.

THE SATURDAY GAZETTE circulates throught Bloomfield, Montclair, Caldwell and the more rural suburbs of these villages; also in parts of Orange, and somewhat elsewhere, far and wide. We estimate that its constituent population may number 15 to 20,000. Its weekly issues at present range from 1500 to 2000. Our reading matter is choice, reliable and attractive. It is therefore a safe and welcome visitor in the family circle.

Now for these reasons, and others, we claim that our GAZETTE furnishes a valuable medium for bringing to certain notice of a large number of intelligent, thoughtful persons, whatever can be recommended as desirable, useful and worthy.

Advertisers will do well to make note of this.

BABY CHAIRS—The man that invented this ingenious and useful appendage to babydom—a great relief to mothers and a sensible entertainment to infants, deserves to make a fortune out of it and he will. We refer to the "Calvin Baby Chair" for sale at 480 Broadway, N. Y. $6.00.

MONROE PLACE.—The property owners on Division street have unanimously agreed to change that name to "Monroe place." This, we believe, is the first time that the name "place" has been used in naming our streets. Monroe place, although in the very central part of our town, is very quiet and retired.

Our Advertising columns include most of the large Dry Good stores in Newark. We do not see why our ladies need go to New York to shop. It is doubtful if they can find a better supply and variety, or more courteous attentions, or as advantageous prices, in the great city. Newark may be proud of its fine business houses and its estimable business men.

Our securing the fine poetical story, "The Girl of the Period," exclusively for our GAZETTE from the pen of the talented authoress, Miss Aymar, will be occasion of mutual gratulations between our readers and ourselves. It will probably run through four or five numbers and we can assure our readers that it increases in interest to the end.

OBITUARY.

In the death of David Conger, the church and neighborhood to which he belonged, have lost a Christian gentleman and patriotic citizen. Wherever Mr. Conger lived his influence for good could not fail to be felt.

Though many years have passed since he left Bloomfield, the many personal attachments formed while here have never grown cold. An active and earnest man, of strong convictions, he could not remain undecided on any subject of general or local interest. Hence in politics his voice uttered no uncertain sound; in township matters, he took a warm interest; and as a church member and elder he was constant in every good word and work.

Although actively engaged in business, he always found time for social intercourse; and his ear was never deaf to the calls of the poor and suffering.

We mourn his loss as that of one whose place is not easily supplied; while we know the change is to him one of infinite gain.

WOMAN AS A SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

We beg of our readers, says the Trenton *State Sentinel and Capital*, that they will read carefully, and consider well, the following article. It is from the pen of one of the ablest, most zealous, and most distinguished friends of education in this State, and so entirely do we approve of the suggestion, and so unanswerable do we regard the arguments put forth in its behalf, that we give the article a place in our editorial columns, in order that it may attract the greater attention:

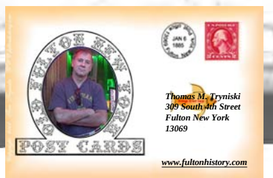
WOMAN AS A SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

It has been said by Boards of Education of other States, that the Public School System of New Jersey, is the best of any State in the Union.

Yet the good results that should flow from that system are not apparent in every district.

And because some districts are not provided with good teachers, efficient trustees, comfortable school houses, and proper buildings, the defect cannot truly be charged to the system, but to the means employed in carrying that system into effect.

The education of children is alike intellectual and moral, and the elementary



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